

**AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL ERRORS
IN TRANSLATION TEXTS OF SIXTH
SEMESTER ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
STUDENTS OF FBBA IN THE ACADEMIC
YEAR OF 2012/2013**



A thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain S1 Degree in
Faculty of Foreign Language and Culture

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APPROVAL

A THESIS ON

AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL ERRORS IN TRANSLATION TEXTS OF SIXTH SEMESTER ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF FBBA IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2012/2013



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STATEMENT

The researcher truly states that this thesis ” An Analysis of Grammatical Errors in Translation Texts of Sixth Semester English Department Students of FBBA in The Academic Year of 2012/2013” was written without taking other result for a degree or a diploma at University; the researcher also assures that this research does not include materials for publication or someone’s writing, except those which have been mentioned in the references.

Semarang, August 2016

The Researcher,

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Never say “No” if you don’t ever try it
Don’t put till tomorrow what can you do to day

The way to be ahead is getting started now,
if you star now next yesterday will know
a lot of things are unknown right now,
and you will not know the future if you are waiting

I would like to dedicate my work to:

Allah SWT who always open the door of opportunity for me,
My Dad who always monitoring my thesis progress,
My Mom who has been supporting my Dad to monitor my thesis progress,
My lovely wife without her this thesis would have been completed three years
earlier.

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“*Alhamdulillahirabbil’aalamiin*”, all praises are due to Allah, Lord of the worlds. To Allah belongs whatever is in the heavens and whatever is in the earth. Allah is all Encompassing and Knowing.

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Semarang, August 2016

The researcher,

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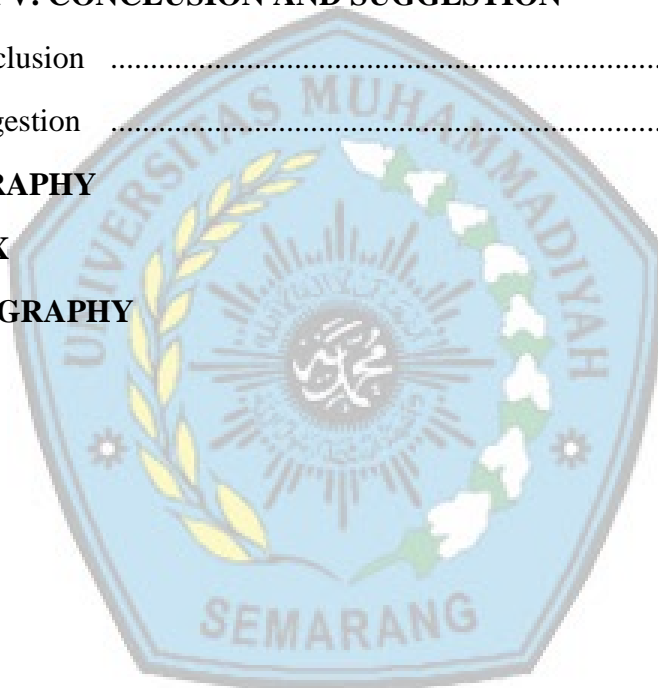


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ABSTRAK

Sebuah Analisa Kesalahan Tata Bahasa dalam Teks Terjemahan Mahasiswa Jurusan Bahasa Inggris Semester Enam FBBA pada Tahun Akademik 2012/2013

Mempelajari bahasa Inggris menjadi semakin lebih penting seiring dengan perkembangan zaman dikarenakan tuntutan penggunaan bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa komunikasi Internasional. Dibutuhkan pengetahuan lebih dalam setiap bagian-bagian dari bahasa Inggris untuk dapat menguasai dan menerapkan penggunaan bahasa Inggris dalam berkomunikasi. Pengetahuan lebih tersebut salah satunya bisa didapatkan dari lembaga pendidikan, dalam hal ini Universitas. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, peneliti tertarik melakukan penelitian mengenai kemampuan tata bahasa (*grammar*) dari bahasa Inggris yang dimiliki mahasiswa, yaitu hasil teks penerjemahan mahasiswa S1 Sastra Inggris Fakultas Bahasa dan Budaya Asing Unimus tahun ajaran 2012/2013.

Keseluruhan data yang didapat dari hasil teks penerjemahan tersebut yang disebut sebagai populasi penelitian kemudian dipilih 11 teks sebagai sampel penelitian. Sampel penelitian tersebut kemudian dikelompokkan dengan menggunakan teori Corder, yaitu *superficial basis error classification* yang terdiri dari *error of omission*, *error of addition*, *error of selection*, dan *error of ordering*. Data yang telah diklasifikasikan tersebut kemudian dianalisa menggunakan teori *general English grammar*.

Hasil dari analisa tersebut menunjukkan adanya kesalahan-kesalahan dalam tata bahasa yang ditemukan dalam teks penerjemahan mahasiswa S1 Sastra Inggris Fakultas Bahasa dan Budaya Asing Unimus tahun ajaran 2012/2013, yaitu: 49 kesalahan di *error of omission* dengan persentase sebesar 48%, 7 kesalahan di *error of addition* dengan persentase sebesar 7%, 40 kesalahan di *error of selection* dengan persentase sebesar 30%, dan 5 kesalahan di *error of ordering* dengan persentase sebesar 5%.

Kata kunci: Tata Bahasa, Kesalahan Tata Bahasa

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

In communication process, people need a complex system to express the expression that is language. With the language, people can express the expression in the right meaning and make the expression correctly understandable to the other participants in communication purpose. Without language, people cannot make an interaction because it has interpersonal function, which relates relationship between people.

Communications need more than one language when the communication itself happened in large scope with multilingual world. It involves many backgrounds that are becoming globalized. Firstly, people use a language that got naturally is as mother tongue. Then the use of next language, which is acquired by learning and teaching process, is called as foreign language. English as an example is the mother tongue or national language for those who live in Britain, the United States and the Commonwealth. In the other countries, English is used as foreign language, for example Indonesia which uses *bahasa Indonesia* as first language or national language and English as foreign language, and for some people regarded as their second language after *bahasa Indonesia*.

By learning more than one language, it requires understanding and knowledge towards those languages, especially for the second language. It

includes all important elements of language such as sounds, symbols, words, structures, and so on. It also includes two ways of delivering, such as spoken and written.

Grammar is very important and more difficult when it is used in writing of foreign language, especially translation text that delivers the meaning and information from the source language to the target language. It is caused by the differences in structure of source and target language. Many mistakes and errors occur in writing with more than one language. The mistakes and errors occur in the use of one or more linguistic items of the target language (such as word, grammatical item, speech act, etc.) as at the example of grammatical error below:

Source Language (SL):

“Jadi, peneliti akan menganalisa refleksi keadilan pada Kirila sebagai tokoh utama dalam cerita pendek ‘Darkness’.”

Target Language (TL):

“So, the researcher going to be analyzed justice reflection of Kirila as the main character in the ‘Darkness’ short story.”

In this sentence, the expression “the researcher going to be analyzed justice reflection” is wrong. The form is closer to the pattern of present continuous tense which is “**Subject + present form of be (am, are, is) + active participle (Verb 1 + ing)**”. The pattern of **going to (do)** is used for activities that have already to be decided and intended to do in the future. The sentence must be:

“So, the researcher is going to analyze justice reflection of Kirila as the main character in the ‘Darkness’ short story.”

The sentence above was made by a student of sixth semester of English Department who is assumed by the researcher has enough grammatical skill and knowledge in English. Nevertheless, the student still has possibility in making mistakes and errors.

Therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing the grammatical-errors in translation text of English Department students of FBBA Unimus, especially the students of sixth semester in the academic year of 2012/2013 who have more appropriate grammatical skill and knowledge in English using than Non English Department students have.

B. Statements of the Problem

The problems in this research can be formulated as follows:

1. What kinds of grammatical error are found in translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013?
2. What are the grammatical errors found in translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013?

C. Purposes of the Research

1. To identify the grammatical errors that found in translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013.
2. To describe the grammatical errors that found in translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013.

D. Significances of the Research

The significances of this research are:

1. By doing this research, the researcher hopes it can give an insight view of grammatical-error in translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013. So that, this research is expected gives guidelines to the English department students of FBBA about grammar.
2. This research is expected to contribute knowledge about the study of grammar in translation text.
3. It is hoped that the present study would prove helpful in the practical applications of grammar in translation text.

E. Scope of the Research

Based on the background described above, the researcher focuses on the grammatical-error from Corder (1981: 36) based on superficial basis of

error classifications which are error of omission, error of addition, error of selection, and error of ordering in translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013. This research only observes the grammatical error in the translation text. The supporting topics of this research, such as context and culture of both source language and target language do not be analyzed. This research only uses the translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013 as object of the research.

F. Underlying Theories

In this research, the researcher uses superficial basis of error classification theory from Corder (1981: 36) to classify the errors found. Those classifications are omission, addition, selection, and ordering errors. Error of Omission is an error which some elements are omitted while it should be present. Error of addition is an error that happened where some element is present which it should not be. Error of selection is an error which wrong item has been chosen in place of right one. Error of ordering is where the elements presented are correct but wrongly sequenced. Then the researcher uses General English grammar, as the main theory to analyze the classified errors.

G. Method of the Research

The method of the research that is used in this research is a descriptive qualitative research. This research is a library research that the object is translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013. The population of this research is all of abstract translation text done by sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013. The samples taken are 5 of all translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013 with purposive sampling method. This method is used to get more variety in data analysis presenting.

H. Organization of the Writing

The researcher divides this research into five chapters to relieve the readers in understanding this research. The five chapters are:

Chapter I explains about the background of the problem, statement of the problem, purpose of the problem, significance of the research, scope of the research, underlying theories, method of the research, and organization of the writing.

Chapter II explains about the literary review that consists of previous study, explanation of grammar and grammatical errors.

Chapter III explains about the method of the research that consists of method of collecting data, method of analyzing data and presenting data.

Chapter IV explains about the analysis of the describing and classifying the grammatical errors in translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013.

Chapter V explains about the closing that consist of conclusion of this research and suggestion for the next research.



CHAPTER II

Literary Review

A. Previous Study

In this chapter, the researcher explains the previous research of grammatical error from Abbasi (2011) and Laksono (2011). Abbasi, in “An Analysis of Grammatical Errors among Iranian Translation Students: Insights from Interlanguage Theory”, described the grammatical error that was found in Iranian students from Azad and Payam-e-Noor University in the academic year of 2009/2010. The kind of research approach that used in his research was qualitative approach with students’ translation text writing as the obtained data of the research. He classified the identified grammatical errors of the texts into two main categories namely, Lexico-Semantic and Syntactico-Morphological according to Keshavarz’s (1994) theory. According to Keshavarz’s theory, these two main categories consist of any subcategories, which are two subcategories in Lexico-Semantic categories and twelve subcategories in Syntactico-Morphological categories. Lexico-Semantic categories have cross-association subcategory and false cognate subcategory. While, Syntactico-Morphological categories have errors in the use of tenses, errors in the wrong use of subject-verb inversion in indirect questions, wrong use of quantifiers and intensifiers, errors in the use of prepositions, errors in the use of articles, wrong use of active and passive voice, errors in the use of

relative clauses and relative pronoun, errors in the use of “it is” instead of “there is”, lack of subject-verb inversion in wh-questions, wrong use of parts of speech, errors due to lack of concord, and use of typical Persian structures subcategories.

The grammatical errors found in lexico-semantic errors classification in the academic year of 2009/2010 were 79 errors. Numbers of errors in this errors classification were 45 errors found in juniors' translation texts, which were 8 errors or 17.78% in cross-association subcategory and 37 errors or 82.22% in false cognate subcategory. Whereas numbers of errors found in seniors' translation were 34 errors, which were 6 errors or 17.65% in cross-association subcategory and 28 errors or 82.35% in false cognate subcategory. Then the grammatical errors found in syntactico-morphological errors classification were 1192 errors. Numbers of errors found in juniors' translation texts were 702 errors, which were 72 errors or 10.25% in errors in the use of tenses, 55 errors or 7.83% in errors in the wrong use of subject-verb inversion in indirect questions, 35 errors or 4.98% in wrong use of quantifiers and intensifiers, 69 errors or 8.97% in errors in the use of prepositions, 56 errors or 6.55% in errors in the use of articles, 57 errors or 9.11% in wrong use of active and passive voice, 54 errors or 7.69% in errors in the use of relative clauses and relative pronoun, 68 errors or 9.68% in errors in the use of “it is” instead of “there is”, 58 errors or 8.26% in lack of subject-verb inversion in wh-questions, 55 errors or 9.11% in wrong use of parts

of speech, 45 errors or 6.41% in errors due to lack of concord, and 78 errors or 11.11% in use of typical Persian structures. While numbers of error found in senior translation texts were 490 errors, which were 58 errors or 11.83% in errors in the use of tenses, 40 errors or 8.16% in errors in the wrong use of subject-verb inversion in indirect questions, 21 errors or 4.28% in wrong use of quantifiers and intensifiers, 53 errors or 10.81% in errors in the use of prepositions, 42 errors or 8.57% in errors in the use of articles, 36 errors or 7.34% in wrong use of active and passive voice, 26 errors or 5.30% in errors in the use of relative clauses and relative pronoun, 41 errors or 8.36% in errors in the use of “it is” instead of “there is”, 39 errors or 7.95% in lack of subject-verb inversion in wh-questions, 33 errors or 6.73% in wrong use of parts of speech, 32 errors or 6.53% in errors due to lack of concord, and 69 errors or 14.08% in use of typical Persian structures.

Haryo Laksono (2011), in his research “Grammatical Error Analysis in Thesis Abstract Writings of Unimus Nursing Undergraduate Program Students for Graduation Period of 2009-2010” described the grammatical errors found in thesis abstract of Unimus nursing students. In his research, Laksono used Leacock (2010) theory to identify the errors, the superficial basis error classification of Corder (1981) to classify the errors then he used General English grammar to analyze the classified errors. As supporting theory, he used Corders’ interpretation theory. His research was descriptive qualitative research with documentation

technique as data collecting technique. The result of his analysis was the grammatical errors were found in graduation period of 2009, which consist of 62 or 40 % errors in omission, 15 or 10 % errors in addition, 75 or 48 % errors in selection, and 4 or 2 % errors in ordering. While in graduation period of 2010, the grammatical errors were found as many as 38 or 27 % errors in omission, 12 or 9 % errors in addition, 86 or 61 % errors in selection, and 4 or 3 % errors in ordering.

From those two previous studies made by Abbasi (2011) and Laksono (2011) described above, which analysed about grammatical errors in non-English students' texts, the researcher is interested in analysing about grammatical error that made by English students. However, the researcher tends to focus on translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013.

B. Theoretical Review

1. Grammar

a. Grammar Definition

Grammar is one of linguistic items that used in all languages because of the importance function of it in a language meaning understanding. It arranges every evolved word into phrases then into sentences. It is concerned with how sentences and utterances are formed to deliver the right meaning.

Actually, there are many several meanings of grammar definition. There is no a universally accepted definition of grammar. Different experts of linguistic define different views of grammar definition.

According to Langacker (2008), grammar is meaningful. It allows constructing and symbolizing the more elaborate meanings. Instead of being a distinct and self-contained cognitive system, it is not only an integral part of cognition but also a key to understanding it.

Harmer (2001: 12) defines grammar as a description of the ways in which words that change their forms and can be combined into sentences in that language.

Crystal (2006) states that grammar is a study of all the contrast of meaning that it is possible to make within sentences.

b. English Grammar

Like function of grammar as a set of rules about system and structure of a language, English grammar is a set of rules about system and structure of the English language. In English, grammar has many kinds with each function.

Grammar is classified into six types according to Crystal (in Tarigan, 1990: 9), namely: descriptive grammar, pedagogical

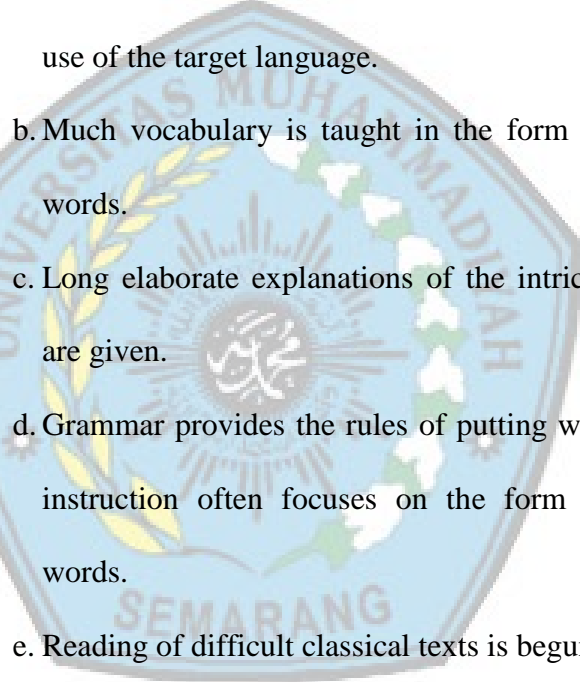
grammar, perspective grammar, reference grammar, theoretical grammar, and traditional grammar.

The first type is descriptive grammar. An approach describes the construction of grammatical in a language without evaluating consideration of role in the society. Then, pedagogical grammar is a grammatical description for pedagogical purposes, such as language teachings and syllabus developing. Perspective grammar is a type of grammar, which affirms the best, and the most suitable rules or principles to be used. It is much related to traditional grammar, influencing the prescriptivism (Crystal, 1994: 194). Reference grammar is a comprehensive grammatical description that can be used as reference book about grammatical facts as lexicon. Theoretical grammar is an approach that out of the study of individual languages. While, traditional grammar is a grammar which is usually based on earlier grammars of Latin or Greek and applied to some other language, often inappropriately.

Traditional grammar is sometimes called national grammar which is a grammar based on belief that there categories such as tense, mood, gender, number, and case which are available to all languages although not all languages make full use of them. National grammar is also a grammar based on the meanings and concepts that people need to express through language (e.g. time,

quantity, duration, location) and the linguistic items and structures needed to express them (Srijono, 2001:112).

In the nineteenth century the Classical Method came to be known as the Grammar Translation Method (GTM). Prator and Celce-Murcia (1979) quoted by Srijono (2001:113) listed the major characteristics of GTM:

- 
- a. Classes are taught in the mother tongue, with little active use of the target language.
 - b. Much vocabulary is taught in the form of list of isolated words.
 - c. Long elaborate explanations of the intricacies of grammar are given.
 - d. Grammar provides the rules of putting words together, and instruction often focuses on the form and inflection of words.
 - e. Reading of difficult classical texts is begun early.
 - f. Little attention is paid to the context of text, which are treated as exercises in grammatical analysis.
 - g. Often the only drills are exercise in translating disconnected sentence from the target language into the mother tongue.
 - h. Little or no attention is given to pronunciation.

2. Grammatical Error

a. Grammatical Error Definition

Grammatical errors is not only classified as an errors in the grammar, but also is classified in usage or mechanic and subset of spelling errors (Leacock, 2010: 1). Mechanical errors include obvious typographical error and some abuse of punctuation. Typographical error is like 'a the gun' and abuse of punctuation is like commas in 'the girl standing there Jane is smiling'. Commas are important to make the sentence accurately meaningful and avoid the ambiguity, as there are two subjects in that sentence, 'Jane and the girl standing there'.

Errors and mistakes are a natural process for language learners in foreign language learning. Language learning process becomes difficult when the foreign language has different system from the mother language.

b. Kinds of Grammatical Error

According to Corder (1981: 36), the grammatical errors are divided into four classifications: error of omission, error of addition, error of selection, and error of ordering.

1. Error of omission is omitting some elements that should be presented as in the example:

‘The boy play a ball’.

‘Play’ in that sentence is wrong. The ‘s’ is omitted right behind y letter in ‘play’.

2. Error of addition is adding some elements that should not be presented as in the example:

‘The mens are the football players’.

The addition ‘s’ in ‘mens’ should not be presented since ‘men’ is a plural form of man.

3. Error of selection is choosing the wrong item in place of the right one. Example:

‘That dirty car must be wash’.

The verb ‘wash’ is correct when it is used in an active sentence, while in this sentence is passive that should use past participle, ‘washed’.

4. Error of ordering is wrongly sequencing of presenting correct elements. Example:

‘He breaks my chair red’.

The word ‘red’ is an adjective that modifies a noun ‘chair’.

In a noun phrase, the position of adjective ‘red’ should be in front of the noun ‘chair’.

Another model of grammatical errors classification is created by Keshavarz (1994) that classified the grammatical errors into 14 classifications then collected into two main categories. The first main category is Lexico-Semantic category and the second main category is Syntactico-Morphological category. The first main category covers cross-association and false cognate, therefore the second main category covers errors in the use of tenses, errors in the wrong use of subject-verb inversion in indirect questions, wrong use of quantifiers and intensifiers, errors in the use of prepositions, errors in the use of articles, wrong use of active and passive voice, errors in the use of relative clauses and relative pronoun, errors in the use of “it is” instead of “there is”, lack of subject-verb inversion in wh-questions, wrong use of parts of speech, errors due to lack of concord, and use of typical Persian structures subcategories.

From these kinds of grammatical error theory, the researcher interested in the Corder’s theory of grammatical error classifications to be used to classify the errors found in translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

Method of research is needed for the researcher in compounding a research. It is needed to make the research well orderly. In this chapter, the researcher defines into five sub-chapters. They are kind of research, method of data collection, population and sample, technique of data analysis and technique of data presentation.

A. Kind of Research

In this research, the researcher used one of the research kinds which is descriptive research with qualitative research as the research approach method. According to Arikunto (2005: 234), he defines the descriptive research is as a research with the view to collect information and to describe about a variable or a phenomenon.

In addition, Merriam in Nunan (1992: 77) states that the qualitative case study is defined as an intensive, holistic description and analysis of a single entity, phenomenon, or social unit. Case studies are particularistic, descriptive, and heuristic and rely heavily on inductive reasoning in handling multiple data resources”.

The researcher collected and described information about the grammatical errors in translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013. The researcher also used the library research that the data collected from written text. It was obtained from the translation texts

of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013 and books.

B. Method of Data Collection

The method of data collection is the basic and crucial step in collecting the data. It is an important process to begin the analysis. The collecting data process has many techniques, which are questionnaire, interview, observation and documentation (Arikunto, 2007: 101).

In this research, the researcher used documentation method to collect the data. Arikunto (1993: 202) defines that documentation method is collecting data by using some variables such as note, transcript, book, newspaper, ancient inscription, etc. The variables used in this research are book and transcript. The data of translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013 were collected as files from source texts that given from the researcher which were then translated by the students

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

Sukandarrumidi (2004: 47) defines population as all object of studies that may consist of real object, abstract object, events or phenomena. He defines two kinds of population based on the unit formed data. They are homogenous population and heterogeneous population (2004: 48).

Population in this research is all sentences of translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013, or 26 texts in total number. The population in this research has certain quality and characteristic that was specified by the researcher.

2. Sample

According to Nasution (2006: 105), sample is number of data obtained from population that must be a representative. It means that sample which is taken from population can represent population in order to take a conclusion.

Arikunto (2007: 95-98) classifies sampling technique in seven kinds, there are random sampling, cluster sampling, stratified sampling, purposive sampling, area sampling, double sampling, and proportional sampling. In this research, the researcher did not analyze all of the population because the limit of time. The researcher only took 11 translation texts of the population of translation texts as a representative sample to be analyzed by purposive sampling method.

The researcher used purposive sampling as the method in this research to present more varied and representative result. This method was used to get characteristic samples which was specified based on error sentences only. Before that, the researcher made a list of names of population members with each queue number of collecting data. Then, the researcher took 11 numbers of the list as the sample of this research.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher used qualitative method to analyze the data. The researcher used this method based on a phenomenology theory by Sarwono (2006: 197). Phenomenology theory focuses on interpretative understanding method.

The researcher also used descriptive analysis method. The researcher described the grammatical errors that found in translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013.

The researcher took some steps in this technique of data analysis. It is an analysis method from Corder as quoted by Haryanto (2007: 30). Corder suggests the steps to organize the error analysis.

No.	Steps	Explanations
1.	Collection of samples	Deciding what samples to use for the analysis and how to collect these samples
2.	Identification of errors	Identifying the errors by underlying the errors
3.	Classification of errors	Grouping the errors and stating the classes of the errors
4.	Explanation of errors	Explaining the errors by establishing the source of the errors and calculating how often the errors appear
5.	Evaluation of errors	Evaluating the errors step involves tabelizing the errors and drawing conclusion

Adapting to the steps of error analysis method above, the researcher analyzed the data as follows:

1. Collection of samples

As explained before, the samples were obtained by purposive sampling as the method in this research to present more varied and representative result. This method was used to get characteristic samples which was specified based on error sentences only.

2. Identification of errors

The researcher identified the collected samples from the translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013 by doing close reading to find the grammatical error.

3. Classification of errors

The identified grammatical error were classified into 4 categories based on superficial basis error classification, they are:

- a. Error of omission
- b. Error of addition
- c. Error of selection
- d. Error of ordering

4. Explanation of errors

The researcher explained one by one of each superficial basis error classification then calculated it. The researcher calculated each error in order to know how often the errors in translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013 appear.

5. Evaluation of errors

The calculated of each superficial basis error classification were tabelized to ease the classification and the percentage presentation.

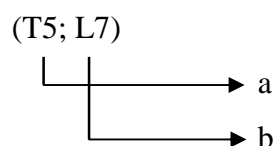
Then, the researcher drew a conclusion based on the table.

E. Technique of Data Presentation

The analyzed data of grammatical errors were presented in chapter four. In presenting the data, the researcher classified the data of grammatical errors into 2 parts, namely kinds of grammatical error and analysis of grammatical error and shows them in tables. The contents of the table were number, errors, classification and percentage.

In this research, the researcher did not show all the data of grammatical errors but only some data of the grammatical errors that represent each errors classification. The researcher used some codes in presenting them to make this presenting understandable and easy to be checked.

In order to make easier for the reader to check where the position of error were found in the discussion, the researcher wrote the number of translation text after the sentence with the following indication:



a : represents the text number. It is 1 to 11.

b : represents the line number where the error is found.

Sometimes, the researcher used additional number to specify some errors that found in a sentence. The researcher added (1)a to specify error 'a' in sentence number (1), (2)b to specify error 'b' in sentence number (2), and (3)c to specify error 'c' in sentence number (3).



CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher divides the analysis into 2 parts; they are kinds of grammatical error based on superficial basis error classification and analysis of the grammatical error in translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013 itself.

A. Kinds of Grammatical Error

After collecting and identifying the translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013, the researcher finds 101 errors. The grammatical errors found then be classified into 4 classifications based on superficial basis error classification. The errors are classified as error of omission, error of addition, error of selection, and error of ordering.

In presenting the grammatical errors classification, the researcher uses a table which contain of kinds of grammatical error classifications, numbers of grammatical error classifications, and percentages of grammatical error classifications. The researcher uses a standard formula to calculate the percentages of grammatical error classifications as the following formula:

$$P = \frac{n1}{\sum N} \times 100\%$$

In which:

P : represents percentage of each error

n_1 : represents number of each error

$\sum N$: represents total of whole errors

The presenting the grammatical errors classification can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Total of grammatical error found in translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013.

NO.	ERROR CLASSIFICATIONS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	Omission	49	48%
2.	Addition	7	7%
3.	Selection	40	30%
4.	Ordering	5	5%
TOTAL		101	100%

B. Analysis of the Grammatical Error

From the analysis of grammatical errors, the researcher presents them in the following discussion. The researcher presents some of the total grammatical errors in the discussion as they represent similar grammatical errors because of the typically same grammatical errors found. The grammatical errors found will be

presented in a sentence of each grammatical error classification with the errors followed by “asterisks” (*) right after them, and will be underlined, while the corrections of grammatical errors will be written in bold and underlined.

1. Error of Omission

Error of omission is where a wrong item has been omitted in place of the right one. This is the most of grammatical error found in the translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013. The percentage of this error classification is 48%.

In this error of omission classification, the researcher find two cases, they are error of omission in noun group and error of omission in subject-verb agreement.

a. Error of omission in noun group

This kind of omission errors are found in noun group, they are the grammatical error in using referrers, countability, conjunction, preposition, and punctuation. Many kinds of element in noun group cause the often make grammatical errors in this part. Some of the errors are explained as follows:

- (1) ‘Background: supervision is one of ____^{a*} managerial functions which must be done by _____^{b*} head room’. (Q1; L1)

In the sentences above, the writers have failed to build a noun group. Noun group usually consists of a referrer. There are four main kinds of referrers, that are articles (a, an, the), demonstratives (this, that, these, those), possessives (my, her, his, your, our, their, etc.), and inclusives (all, either, both, each, every, neither, so). The most appropriate referrer to complete the omitted referrer in noun group 'managerial' in sentence (1) is article. There are two kinds of article, that are definite and indefinite article.

A definite article is an article that is used to refer an identified thing or person in some way, which have already known in a clear situation. The thing or person that mean or have already identified before. It is exposed in the sentence "the bicycle you have ordered is coming", which does not need to explain more which bicycle that is mean.

Indefinite article is an article that is used to refer an unidentified thing or person, which is the first mention or has not been identified before. It is exposed in the sentence, "I want to order a bicycle", which the bicycle mentioned is unidentified thing and it refers to any bicycle.

In (1)^a, (1)^b, the writer has failed to build correct noun groups by omitting article. In (1)^a, the use of word with 'of' needs an article 'the' in noun. While (1)^b, as the correct noun groups consist of article, it has to be 'a head room'. The sentence (1) has to be formed as:

- (1) 'Background: supervision is one of the managerial functions which must be done by a head room'. (T1; L1)

The researcher also finds an error in sentence (2). The error is described as follow:

- (2) 'Research result shows that the perception of nurse executor about _____* supervision's skill of a head room in instalation room in RSUD of Semarang in 2013 are 76.5% in good criteria and the skill of nurse executor in make documentation of nurse is 64.7% in good criteria'. (T1; L8)

Sentence (2) has an error that the writer omitted the article, which is must be added in noun group. Different from error of omitting article in sentences (1) and (3), which is used the indefinite article, the error of omitting article in sentence (2) is about the definite article.

As described before, the definite article is used in identified nouns. The researcher found a noun in sentence (2), which is 'supervision's skill of a head room in instalation room in RSUD of Semarang in 2013' has been mentioned before. A definite article has to be used in this noun instead of an indefinite article. The correction is:

- (2) 'Research result shows that the perception of nurse executor about the supervision's skill of a head room in instalation room in RSUD of Semarang in 2013 are 76.5% in good criteria and

the skill of nurse executor in make documentation of nurse is 64.7% in good criteria'. (T1; L8)

The other grammatical error found in sentence (3). It is described below:

- (3) 'So that, conclusion of this research that there is _____* important correlation between nurse executor perception about supervision skill of head room with the skill of nurse executor especially skill in make documentation nurse'. (T1; L10)

In this sentence, the writer has failed to build correct noun groups by omitting article. The appropriate article to add in "important correlation" is 'an' since 'an' is used to noun with a vocal word at the first. It has to be:

- (3) 'So that, conclusion of this research that there is an important correlation between nurse executor perception about supervision skill of head room with the skill of nurse executor especially skill in make documentation nurse'. (T1; L10)

In this error of omission, the researcher also finds an error in omitting preposition. The error is described below:

- (4) 'The purpose: the study aimed to determine the extent to which perceptions about the ability of implementing supervision nurse. The leader of nurse affect the performance of the

implementing colomn _____^{a*} installation _____^{b*} General
Hospital _____^{c*} Semarang _____^{d*} 2013'. (T2; L4)

In sentence (4), there are some errors of omitting preposition. Prepositions are words that always followed by nouns and connect between the nouns and the other basic elements such as subject, verb, and the other nouns. They are used in different purposes, such as to indicate a position or place, direction, time, manner, etc.

In that sentence, (4)^a and (4)^d need an addition of preposition 'in'. It is needed for (4)^a since the preposition 'in' is used to indicate a position or a place that is an 'installation'. While, (4)^d needs an addition of preposition 'in' since the preposition 'in' is used to indicate a time that is '2013'.

In (4)^b and (4)^c, have the same error as in (4)^a and (4)^d that is preposition but in different use of preposition. The preposition that must be added in (4)^b and (4)^c is "of". It is used to indicate the preposition of possession. The correction of sentence (4) is described below:

(4) 'The purpose: the study aimed to determine the extent to which perceptions about the ability of implementing supervision nurse. The leader of nurse affect the performance of the implementing colomn in installation of General Hospital of Semarang in 2013'. (T2; L4)

The next error in this error of omission is an error of forming a countable noun. The error is explained as follow:

- (5) 'The number___* of sample in this study were 68 people'.
(T2; L6)

In sentence (5), the writer failed in forming countable noun. Nouns in English are classified as countable nouns (singular and plural) or uncountable nouns. In plural form, some nouns need an additional morpheme that is (s/es). However, in some of plural form, any exceptional nouns do not need (s/es). For instance:

Singular	Plural
Rubbish	Rubbish
Child	Children
Fish	Fish
Mouse	Mice
Deer	Deer

Furthermore, the noun 'number' in sentence (5) is included in countable nouns and has a quantifier '68 people' which is plural so a suffix 's' is needed to be added right after the noun 'number'. The sentence has to be:

- (5) 'The numberss of sample in this study were 68 people'. (T2; L6)

While in sentence (6), the error is about omitting the article. The error is explained as follow:

(6) 'To obtain information from respondents, _____ * researcher, used data collection equipment such as questionnaires and observation sheets'. (T2; L7)

Sentences (2) and (6) have the same error that the writer omitted the article, which is must be added in noun group. The error of omitting article in sentence (6) is about the definite article. It is used in identified nouns. The researcher found a noun in sentence (6), which is 'researcher' has been mentioned before. A definite article must be used in those nouns instead of an indefinite article. The correct sentence has is described below:

(6) 'To obtain information from respondents, **the** researcher, used data collection equipment such as questionnaires and observation sheets'. (T2; L7)

From the texts, the researcher finds an error which is error of omitting a relative pronoun. The error is explained as follow:

(7) 'Purpose: this research has purpose to know as for as what he executor nurse's perception about the chief of the room's skill _____ * influence the executor nurse's work in take care and stay instation the Public Hospital of Semarang in 2013'. (T3; L4)

Sentence (7) has an error that is error of omitting a relative pronoun. A relative pronoun is used in a relative clause. It is used to modify a noun in each different kind and function of it. It can be a subject, an object or a possessive word.

In that sentence, the writer has failed to build relative clause with the omitting of relative pronoun. A sub clause 'influence the executor nurse's work' modifies noun phrase 'the chief of the room's skill'. The appropriate relative pronoun to be added in that relative clause is 'which' since it modifies noun. The correction of sentence (7) has to be:

(7) 'Purpose: this research has purpose to know as for as what he executor nurse's perception about the chief of the room's skill which influence the executor nurse's work in take care and stay instation the Public Hospital of Semarang in 2013'. (T3; L4)

The next example of error of omission is about omitting a conjunction. The error is explained below:

(8) 'Suggestion: to increase the documentation of rearing nursing, it needs to do some effort to increase the nurse's understanding about documentation of rearing nursing _____ * also the skill of chief of room in supervision collectively'. (T3; L11)

In sentence (8), the writer has omitted a conjunction. Conjunctions are used to connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences, which show the relation between them. There are three main categories of conjunctions

that are coordinating conjunction, subordinating conjunction, and correlative conjunction.

The appropriate conjunction for sentence (8) is one of coordinating conjunction that is 'and'. In this sentence, the coordinating conjunction of 'and' is used to connect two noun phrases which are 'documentation of rearing nursing' and 'the skill of chief of room'. Between these two noun phrases must be added a conjunction 'and' to introduce an equal, additional and similar idea in the sentence. The sentence has to be:

- (8) 'Suggestion: to increase the documentation of rearing nursing, it needs to do some effort to increase the nurse's understanding about documentation of rearing nursing and also the skill of chief of room in supervision collectively'. (T3; L11)

The researcher finds an error of omitting auxiliary verb. The example of this error is:

- (9) 'Background: supervision is one of managerial function that must _____* operated by head of room'. (T4; L1)

Sentence (9) has an error of omitting auxiliary verb that is to be pattern. Auxiliary verb has a function to show the tense. Auxiliary verb of be is used with the past participle pattern in the passive form. The correct pattern of passive form is to be + past participle.

The verb phrase ‘operated’ is a past participle. By applying the correct pattern of passive form above, to be must be added right before the verb phrase ‘operated’. The researcher applies the pattern of present tense passive form because the tense used in the sentence is present. The form is Subject + to be (is/am/are) + past participle. The appropriate to be is be (infinitive) because the subject in the relative clause is ‘that’, which refers to a singular noun ‘supervision’. The correction is described as follow:

- (9) ‘Background: supervision is one of managerial function that must **be** operated by head of room’. (T4; L1)

For the last of example of error in omitting noun group, the researcher finds an error of omitting punctuation. The error is explained below:

- (10) ‘As a supervisor__* the chairman of room should be ready to run and come with enough competence and skill’. (T8; L3)

In sentence (10), the error found is error of omitting punctuation that is comma. In clause ‘As supervisor’, addition of conjunction ‘as’ makes the clause be an adverbial clause. An adverbial clause cannot be functioned as a subject. If the adverbial verb used in front of sentence, it needs a comma right after the adverbial clause. The sentence has to be:

- (10) ‘As a supervisor, the chairman of room should be ready to run and come with enough competence and skill’. (T8; L3)

b. Error of omission in subject-verb agreement

The researcher also finds errors of omitting, which are in subject-verb agreement. It is a basic rule to build a correct sentence grammatically that is focused on the subject form. Subject and verb form can be singular or plural form. To build the correct sentence, the verb must agree with the subject that a singular-subject-form takes a singular-verb-form, while a plural-subject-form takes a plural-verb-form.

The subject-verb agreement of a language is different from the subject-verb agreement of other languages. In this case, English and the mother language of the respondents, Indonesian language, which have the different subject-verb agreement, make the respondents get any difficulties in building of a sentence. It causes some errors in their abstract.

Some errors are explained as follows:

- (1) The purpose: the study aimed to determine the extent to which perceptions about the ability of implementing supervision nurse. The leader of nurse affect__ * the performance of the implementing column installation General Hospital Semarang 2013. (T2; L4)

An error of subject-verb agreement in sentence (1) is an error of agreement between 'the leader of nurse' as subject and 'affect' as verb. The subject in this sentence, which uses simple present tense, is a singular-

subject-form. In simple present tense, the singular-subject-form must be followed by singular-verb-form.

One of the functions of simple present tense is used to express about something true in general and all the time. The form of simple present tense is “Subject + Verb I (base form)” or “Subject + Verb I + s/es (s/es-form)”. S/es form is a form of verb in present tense with the subject is singular third person or thing, which is added by suffix “s/es” right after the verb. The sentences has to be:

- (1) The purpose: the study aimed to determine the extent to which perceptions about the ability of implementing supervision nurse. The leader of nurse affects the performance of the implementing column installation General Hospital Semarang 2013. (T2; L4)

In sentence (2), the researcher also find the same error of agreement between subject and verb. The error is:

- (2) The result of research show__ * that the executor nurse’s perception about the skill of chief of room in care and stay instalation in the general hospial of Semarang in 2013 is (76,5%) in fine category and executor nurse’s work in nurse’s document is (64,7%) in find category. (T3; L8)

In the sentence above, the writer built a wrong agreement between subject and verb. As explained in the explanation above, the subject in this

sentence is 'the result of research' and the verb is 'show' have to be formed in simple present tense with 's' is added right after the verb 'show'. The correction is explained as follow:

- (2) The result of research shows that the executor nurse's perception about the skill of chief of room in care and stay instalation in the general hospial of Semarang in 2013 is (76,5%) in fine category and executor nurse's work in nurse's document is (64,7%) in find category. (T3; L8)

2. Error of Addition

This second-last percentage of grammatical error classification, which is only 7% of the whole grammatical errors found in translation texts of sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013 describes about unnecessary elements of grammatical structure in a sentence of the translation text. The unnecessary elements are usually added in a sentence, especially in translation text because of the differences of grammatical structure between the source language and target language. Meanwhile, the researcher only finds a few of these grammatical errors in the translation text.

Three out of 7 errors are explained below:

- (1) 'Method: this study can* uses correlational research design cross sectional approach'. (T2; L5)

Sentence (1) shows an error of subject-verb agreement. In this sentence, the error found is different from the error of subject-verb agreement that is discussed in omission error classification. While in the previous discussion describe about agreement between singular subject and singular noun, and plural subject and plural noun, the error found in sentence (1) in this discussion is about past tense form with modals added.

The modals are only applied on ability and possibility expression in present and past forms. In sentence (1), the writer translated a method of a research that means the method of research was done. If the writer used modal, the writer has to take past form of modals, which is 'could' instead of 'can'.

However, the researcher assumes that sentence (1) is a sentence, which describes an action in the past. This is why, the researcher prefers to apply simple past tense than the modal in sentence (1). Then, the researcher classifies sentence (1) as error of adding modal 'can' which is unnecessarily added and error of selecting subject-verb agreement in past tense form, which will be discussed in the error of selection classification. The correction is described as follow:

- (1) 'Method: this study __ uses correlational research design cross sectional approach'. (T2; L5)

The next grammatical error found is error of article addition. The error is described as follow:

- (2) 'Suggestion for improving the* implementation of nursing care documentation is necessaary attempt to increase the knowledge of nurses regarding nursing care documentation as well as the ability of the leader in the joint of same supervision'. (T2; L11)

Sentence (2) has an error of article addition, which the error is in correct noun building with article added. The writer failed to build a noun 'the implementation of nursing care documentation' which that noun had not mentioned before. As discussed in previous error classification about articles, a definite article is only used in identified noun. The sentence has to be:

- (2) 'Suggestion for improving ____ implementation of nursing care documentation is necessaary attempt to increase the knowledge of nurses regarding nursing care documentation as well as the ability of the leader in the joint of same supervision'. (T2; L11)

The next grammatical error found is error is about subject-verb agreement addition. The error is described as follow:

- (3) 'To get the information from respondents, the researcher are* use instruments to collect data which are questionnaire and observation paper'. (T3; L7)

In this error of addition classification, the researcher found an error of subject-verb agreement, which is found in sentence (3). This sentence was built

in active form with 'to be' and 'verb' added for a subject. 'To be' in '...the researcher are use instruments...' is unnecessary added since this sentence is past form, which describes an action in the past. The sentence should be '...the researcher used instruments...' with the change of verb 'use' to be 'used' will be discussed in the error of selection classification. The sentences must be:

- (3) 'To get the information from respondents, the researcher __ use instruments to collect data which are questionnaire and observation paper'. (T3; L7)

3. Error of Selection

Error of selection is a grammatical error classification that classifies the error from a wrong chosen part of grammatical structure. This error classification is the second largest errors found after the error of omission that the percentage is 30% of total grammatical errors found.

The grammatical errors found are errors of selecting adjective, preposition, pronoun, and subject-verb agreement. This is an example of error of selecting adjective that is described as follow:

- (1) 'The result showed that the perception of nurse about supervise* ability the instalation of leader in the implementing colomn installation General Hospital Semarang 2013, is equal to (76.5%) in both installation categories and the performance of nurse in nursing of document is equal (64.7%) in both categories'. (T2; L8)

In sentence (1), the writer failed to use an adjective in noun phrase ‘supervise ability’. Adjective is only used for modifying and describing the aspect of noun. In this sentence, the writer used ‘supervise’ which is a verb to modify noun ‘ability’. Instead of using ‘supervise’, the writer has to use ‘supervisory’ as an adjective to modify the noun ‘ability’. The sentence has to be:

- (1) ‘The result showed that the perception of nurse about supervisory ability the instalation of leader in the implementing colomn installation General Hospital Semarang 2013, is equal to (76.5%) in both installation categories and the performance of nurse in nursing of document is equal (64.7%) in both categories’. (T2; L8)

Sentence (2) has a same error that is in using an adjective. In this sentence, the writer failed to modify noun phrase ‘managerial functions’ with ‘once’ which is an adverb. The writer has to use ‘one’ to modify the noun phrase ‘managerial functions’. The error is described as follow:

- (2) ‘Background: supervision is once* of managerial function that must run by chief of room’. (T3; L1)

The sentence has to be:

- (2) ‘Background: supervision is one of managerial function that must run by chief of room’. (T3; L1)

The next grammatical error found is error of choosing preposition. The error is described as follow:

- (3) 'So that the conclusion of this study there was a significant relationship between the perception of nurse about the leader with* the ability to supervise the performance of nurse especially in the performance of nursing documentation'.
(T2; L10)

In sentence (3), the using of preposition is wrong. The preposition 'between' is used to link two nouns. This preposition must be followed by conjunction 'and'. Instead of using 'with', it must uses 'and' in this sentence. The correction is explained as follow:

- (3) 'So that the conclusion of this study there was a significant relationship between the perception of nurse about the leader and the ability to supervise the performance of nurse especially in the performance of nursing documentation'.
(T2; L10)

The next grammatical error found is error of choosing modal verb. The error is described as follow:

- (4) 'Supervision that right will helping^{a*} hospital management for^{b*} increase working of executive nurse especially when do his^{c*} working base^{d*} on nurse job description'. (T5; L2)

In sentence (4)^a, the writer failed in using modal verb. It is a type of auxiliary verb that is used in expressing the ability and possibility. The using of modal in a sentence is always directly followed by infinitive verbs. The writer should have used 'help' as verb after modal.

In sentence (4), (4)^b is error of selecting preposition. The writer used 'for' as preposition then followed by verb 'increase'. The preposition is not appropriate when it is used in this case. The researcher, however, considers that the verb 'increase' is an infinitive verb which an infinitive marker must be added before the verb.

Meanwhile, (4)^c is an error of selecting pronoun. Pronoun has a function to replace noun. In (4)^c, the noun 'supervision' is as a subject. As 'supervision' is a neutral-gender-noun, it must be replaced by 'its'.

In (4)^d, the writer failed to use passive form. The pattern of passive form uses passive participle (verb 3). The use of verb 'base' is incorrect since it is not a passive participle. The verb must be 'based'. The sentence has to be:

(4) 'Supervision that right will help hospital management to increase working of executive nurse especially when do its working based on nurse job description'. (T5; L2)

The last grammatical error found in this error of selection classification is error of subject-verb agreement. The error is described as follow:

- (5) 'Research result shows that the perception of nurse executor about supervision's skill of a head room in instalation room in RSUD of Semarang in 2013 are* 76.5% in good criteria and the skill of nurse executor in make documentation of nurse is 64.7% in good criteria'. (T1; L8)

Sentence (5) has 3 clauses. The error of subject-verb agreement found is in the second clause with the subject is 'the perception of nurse executor about supervision's skill of a head room' and the verb is 'are'. The subject is a singular noun while the verb is a plural verb. A singular subject must be accompanied by singular verb, whereas a plural subject must be accompanied by plural verb. The singular verb for this second clause of sentence (5) is 'is'. The corrections are:

- (5) 'Research result shows that the perception of nurse executor about supervision's skill of a head room in instalation room in RSUD of Semarang in 2013 is 76.5% in good criteria and the skill of nurse executor in make documentation of nurse is 64.7% in good criteria'. (T1; L8)

4. Error of Ordering

Only a few grammatical errors are classified into this grammatical error classification. Percentage of this error classification is only 5% of total errors found. All grammatical errors in this error classification are in the building of noun phrase. The error is as follow:

- (1) 'Background: supervision is one of function managerial* that must running by head room'. (T5; L1)

In sentence above, the noun 'function managerial' is a compound noun. Compound noun is made up of two or more words. Most of compound nouns are formed by noun modified by noun or noun modified by adjective. Sometimes compound noun is also formed by the other parts of combination. In this sentence, the compound noun 'function managerial' consists of 'function' as the noun and 'managerial' as the adjective which is wrong form of order. The adjective must be first as modifier then accompanied by the noun. The correction is described as follow:

- (1) 'Background: supervision is one of managerial function(s) that must running by head room'. (T5; L1)

Similar to sentence (1), sentence (2) has an error in building a compound noun. The error is described as follow:

- (2) 'Supervision that right* will helping hospital management for increase working of executive nurse especially when do his working base on nurse job description'. (T5; L2)

In sentence above, the writer wrongly ordered a compound noun 'supervision that right'. This noun is formed by noun + adjective which is wrong form of compound noun. This noun has to be formed by adjective + noun. The corrections are as follows:

- (2) '**Right supervision** will helping hospital management for increase working of executive nurse especially when do his working base on nurse job description'. (T5; L2)



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the description of analysis presented in the previous chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion and suggestion of the research in this chapter.

A. Conclusion

According to the research result, it shows that the sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013 made total of grammatical errors as many as 101 errors. The errors consist of 49 numbers or 48% in error of omission classification, 7 numbers or 7% in error of addition classification, 40 numbers or 30% in error of selection classification, and 5 numbers or 5% in error of ordering classification.

Based on the result, it is concluded that the sixth semester English Department students of FBBA in the academic year of 2012/2013 have appropriate skill and knowledge about grammar in making translation text. It shown on the total of grammatical error made based on the grammatical error classification. Their highest number of error is in error of omission classification, which is only 49 numbers or 48% of all error classifications. Then it is followed by error of selection, error of addition, and error of ordering.

B. Suggestions

After observing and analyzing the data, the researcher gives suggestions for intellectuals who deeply study about grammar. The researcher hopes that the

suggestions give benefits for academic study. This research is not perfect yet. It is suggested for the future researchers to conduct further research by improving the methodology or use the same in different data analysis. This study is very important because it gives some knowledge to the researcher and the others about English grammar.



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Appendix 1

TEXT I

1. Background: supervision is one of managerial functions which must be done by head room.
2. The right supervision will help management team in hospital to improve skill of nurse executor, especially in doing his job based on the nurse executor's rules in their job.
3. So that as a supervisor, a head room must be ready in doing supervision by his competence and enough skill.
4. Aim: this research has an aim to know how far the perception of nurse executor about supervision skill of a head room will influence the skill of nurse executor in instalation room in RSUD of Semarang in 2013.
5. Method: this research uses descriptive correlational research design with cross sectional approach.
6. The sample in this research are 68 people.
7. To get the information from responden, the researcher uses some instruments like questioner and observation paper.
8. Research result shows that the perception of nurse executor about supervision's skill of a head room in instalation room in RSUD of Semarang in 2013 are 76.5% in good criteria and the skill of nurse executor in make documentation of nurse is 64.7% in good criteria.
9. The perception analysis of nurse executor about supervision's skill of head room with nurse's skill is done to use Rank Spearman, p value 0,00 ($<0,05$).
10. So that, conclusion of this research that there is important correlation between nurse executor perception about supervision skill of head room with the skill of nurse executor especially skill in make documentation nurse.
11. Suggestion: to improve the nurse documentation activity, it should has an effort to improve the knowledge of nurse about nurse documentation and also skill of a head room in supervision in a time.

Appendix 2

TEXT II

1. Background: supervision is one of managerial function that must be do by leader of the room.
2. The supervision can help management of hospital to increase nurse performance, especially to do her work appropriate the rule of nurse.
3. As a supervisor for leader to be ready in carrying out supervision and comes with enough competence and skill.
4. The purpose: the study aimed to determine the extent to which perceptions about the ability of implementing supervision nurse. The leader of nurse affect the performance of the implementing column installation General Hospital Semarang 2013.
5. Method: this study can uses correlational research design cross sectional approach.
6. The number of sample in this study were 68 people.
7. To obtain information from respondents, researcher, used data collection equipment such as questionnaires and observation sheets.
8. The result showed that the perception of nurse about supervise ability the instalation of leader in the implementing column installation General Hospital Semarang 2013, is equal to (76.5%) in both installation categories and the performance of nurse in nursing of document is equal (64.7%) in both categories.
9. Analysis the perception of nurse about her ability to supervise the performance of leader with the nurse performed using Rank Spearman, p value 0,00 (<0,05).
10. So that the conclusion of this study there was a significant relationship between the perception of nurse about the leader with the ability to supervise the performance of nurse especially in the performance of nursing documentation.
11. Suggestion for improving the implementation of nursing care documentation is necessaary attempt to increase the knowledge of nurses regarding nursing care documentation as well as the ability of the leader in the joint of same supervision.

Appendix 3

TEXT III

1. Background: supervision is once of managerial function that must run by chief of room.
2. The appropriate supervision will help the managemen side of hospital to increase the executor nurse's work especially to do their work agree with the list of executor nurse's duty.
3. So that, as a supervisor, chief of room has to ready to run the supervision with competence supply and appropriate skill.
4. Purpose: this research has purpose to know as for as what he executor nurse's perception about the chief of the room's skill influence the executor nurse's work in take care and stay instation the Public Hospital of Semarang in 2013.
5. Method: this research use the descriptive correlation research design with cross sectional approach.
6. The number of samples are 68 individues.
7. To get the information from respondents, the researcher are use instruments to collect data which are questionnaire and observation paper.
8. The result of research show that the executor nurse's perception about the skill of chief of room in care and stay instalation in the general hospial of Semarang in 2013 is (76,5%) in fine category and executor nurse's work in nurse's document is (64,7%) in find category.
9. Executor nurse's perception analysis about the skill of chief of room with nurse's work done using Rank Spearman, p value 0,00 ($<0,05$).
10. So, the conclusion of this research there is special correlation between executor nurse's perception about the supervision skill of chief of room and executor nurse's work, especially work in nursing documentation.
11. Suggestion: to increase the documentation of rearing nursing, it needs to do some effort to increase the nurse's understanding about documentation of rearing nursing also the skill of chief of room in supervision collectively.

Appendix 4

TEXT IV

1. Background: supervision is one of managerial function that must operated by head of room.
2. Supervision that is appropriate will help the hospital management party to increase work of manager of nurse especially in doing its job is appropriate with the list of executor nurse's duty.
- 3.
- 4.
5. Method: the research uses descriptive korelational research design with cross sectional approach.
6. Amount of sample in this research as many as 68 people.
7. To get information from respondent, researcher uses instrument like questioner and observation sheet.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.

Appendix 5

TEXT V

1. Background: supervision is one of function managerial that must running by head room.
2. Supervision that right will helping hospital management for increase working of executive nurse especially when do his working base on nurse job description.
3. For that be a head room supervision must ready on doing supervision eqquiped with adequate competence and skill.
4. Goal: this research has goal for knowing how far exceentif nurse perception about ability of head room supervision knowing performance of nurses in inpatient in general hospital Semarang in 2013.
5. Method: this study uses a descriptive research approach cross sectional.
6. Number of samples in this study were 68 people.
7. To obtain information from the respondents, the researcher used a data collection tool questionnaires and observation sheets.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.

Appendix 6

TEXT VI

1. Background: supervision is one of managerial functions which must be done by a head room.
2. The right supervision will help management team in hospital to improve skill of nurse executor especially in doing his job based on the nurse executor's rules in their job.
3. So that as a supervisor, a head room must be ready in doing supervision by his competence and enough skill.
4. Aim: this research has an aim to know how far the perception of nurse executor about supervision skill of a head room will influence the skill of nurse executor in instalation room in RSUD of Semarang in 2013.
5. Method: this research uses the descriptive correlational research design with cross sectional approach.
6. The sample in this research are 68 people.
7. To get the information from respondent, researcher uses some instruments like questioner and observation paper.
8. The result shows that the perception of nurse executor about supervision skill of a head room in instalation room in RSUD of Semarang in 2013 are 76,5% in good criteria and the skill of nurse executor in make documentation of nurse is 64,7% in good criteria.
9. The analysis of nurse executor perception about supervision skill of a head room with nurse skill is done by Rank Spearman, p value 0,00 ($<0,05$).
10. So, it can be concluded that there is important correlation between nurse executor perception about supervision skill of a head room with the skill of nurse executor especially skill in make documentation of nurse.
11. Suggestion: to improve the nurse documentation activity, it should has an effort to improve the knowledge of nurse about nurse documentation and also skill of head room in supervision in a time.

Appendix 7

TEXT VII

1. Background: supervision is one of managerial function that must run by room manager.
2. Appropriate supervision will help the hospital management to improve the performance of nurse especially in doing his job according to the job description of nurses.
3. As a supervisor of the room manager to be ready in carrying out supervision and comes with enough competence and skill.
4. The objective: this study aimed to determine the extent to which perceptions about the ability of supervision of nurse affect the performance of the room manager nurses in the inpatient General Hospital of Semarang in 2013.
5. The methods: this study uses descriptive correlational design with cross sectional.
6. The number of samples in this study were 68 people.
7. To obtain informations from respondents, researcher used data collection tool in the form of questionnaires and observation sheets.
8. The results showed that the perception of nurse about the ability of the room manager supervision in inpatient General Hospital of Semarang in 2013 is equal to (76,5%) in both categories and the performance of nurse in the nursing documentation that is equal to (64,7%) in both categories.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.

Appendix 8

TEXT VIII

1. Background: Supervision is one of managerial factions that should be done by chairman.
2. The good supervision can help hospital management o improve the performance of nurses, especially in accordance with the job description of nurses.
3. As a supervisor the chairman of room should be ready to run and come with enough competence and skill.
4. Purpose: The purpose of this study research is to understanding the extent to which perception of nurses about of chairman supervision influence the performance of nurses in inpatient installation in Rumah sakit Umum Kota Semarang on 2013.
5. Methods: This study uses a correlation research design with cross sectional.
6. Number of sample in this research is 68 people.
7. To get information from respondent researcher using data collection tool in the form of questionnaires and observation sheets.
8. The result of research show that perception of chairman supervision in inpatient installation RSUD kota Semarang in 2013 amount (76,5%) in good category and the nurses performance in nurses documentation around (64,7%) in good category.
9. Analysis of nurses perception about skill of chairman supervision with nurses performance using Rank Sperman, P value 0.00 (<0,05).
10. Conclusion of this study research, have a correlation between nurses perception about skill of chairmen supervision with nurses performance especially in nursing documentation.
11. Suggestion: to improving implementing nursing care documentation effort needs to be done improve nurses knowledge about implementing nursing care documentation and skill of chairman supervision.

Appendix 9

TEXT IX

1. Background: Supervision is one of managerial functions that have to be operated by head of the hospital room.
2. Proper supervision will help the hospital management to increase the performance of nurses especially in doing their job which have to be appropriate with job description of nurses.
3. A supervisor has trained with competences and skills in order to make them ready in operating the supervision.
4. Purpose: the purpose of this study is identifying how far the nurse's perception about supervision ability of head of the hospital room influence the performance of nurses when they are in the inpatient room of General Hospital in Semarang at 2013.
5. Method: Research design of this study is descriptive correlation which uses cross sectional approach.
6. The amounts of sample in this study are 68 people.
7. To get the information from the respondent, the researcher use questioners and observation sheets.
8. The result of the study shows that nurse's perception about the ability of head of the hospital room in the inpatient room of general hospital in Semarang at 2013 are 76,5% have good category and the performance of nurses in nursing documentation are 64,7% have good category.
9. The nursing perception analysis about the ability of head of the hospital room with the performance of nurses use Rank Spearman, p value 0.00 (0.05).
10. So, the conclusion of the study is there is a meaningful relation between perception of nurses about the ability of head of the hospital room and performance of nurses in nursing documentation.
11. Suggestion: to increase the implementation of nursing care documentation, it needs training to increase nurse's knowledge about nursing care documentation and the ability of head of the hospital room in supervising in the same time.

Appendix 10

TEXT X

1. Background: supervision is one of managerial functions which must be done by head room.
2. The supervision can help management of hospital to increase nurse performance, especially to do her work appropriate the rule of nurse.
3. So that, as a supervisor, chief of room has to ready to run the supervision with competence supply and appropriate skill.
4. Purpose: this research has purpose to know as for as what he executor nurse's perception about the chief of the room's skill influence the executor nurse's work in take care and stay instation the Public Hospital of Semarang in 2013.
5. Method: this study uses a descriptive research approach cross sectional.
6. The sample in this research are 68 people.
7. To obtain informations from respondents, researcher used data collection tool in the form of questionnaires and observation sheets.
8. The result of research show that perception of chairman supervision in inpatient installation RSUD kota Semarang in 2013 amount (76,5%) in good category and the nurses performance in nurses documentation around (64,7%) in good category.
9. The nursing perception analysis about the ability of head of the hospital room with the performance of nurses use Rank Spearman, p value 0.00 (0.05).
10. So that, conclusion of this research that there is important correlation between nurse executor perception about supervision skill of head room with the skill of nurse executor especially skill in make documentation nurse.
11. Suggestion for improving the implementation of nursing care documentation is necessaary attempt to increase the knowledge of nurses regarding nursing care documentation as well as the ability of the leader in the joint of same supervision.

Appendix 11

TEXT XI

1. Background: supervision is one of managerial function that must operated by head of room.
2. Supervision that is appropriate will helps the hospital management party to increase work of manager of nurse especially in doing its job is appropriate with the list of executor nurse's duty.
3. For that be a head room supervision must ready on doing supervision equipped with adequate competence and skill.
- 4.
5. Method: this study uses a descriptive research approach cross sectional.
6. The sample in this research are 68 people.
7. To obtain information from respondents, researcher, used data collection equipment such as questionnaires and observation sheets.
- 8.
9. Executor nurse's perception analysis about the skill of chief of room with nurse's work done using Rank Spearman, p value 0,00 ($<0,05$).
10. So that the conclusion of this study there was a significant relationship between the perception of nurse about the leader with the ability to supervise the performance of nurse especially in the performance of nursing documentation.
11. Suggestion: to improve the nurse documentation activity, it should has an effort to improve the knowledge of nurse about nurse documentation and also skill of head room in supervision in a time.

Appendix 12
Grammatical Error

A. Error of Omission

No.	Error	Correction	Number of Position
1.	'The perception ... influence'	'The perception ... influences'	(T1; L4)
2.	'A supervisor ... to be'	'A supervisor ... <u>has</u> to be'	(T2; L3)
3.	"The study aimed" should be	"The study <u>is</u> aimed"	(T2; L4)
4.	The leader ... affect	The leader ... affects	(T2; L4)
5.	uses correlational research design cross sectional approach	uses correlational research design <u>with</u> cross sectional approach	(T2; L5)
6.	... chief of room has to ready to run ...	chief of room has to <u>be</u> ready to run ...	(T3; L3)
7.	researcher used ...	<u>the</u> researcher used ...	(T2; L7)
8.	... installation General Hospital ...	... installation <u>of</u> General Hospital ...	(T2; L8)
9.	One of managerial function ...	One of managerial functions ...	(T3; L1)
10.	... that must run ...	... that must <u>be</u> run ...	(T3; L1)
11.	... the room's skill influence ...	... the room's skill influences ...	(T3; L4)
12.	... take care and stay instation the Public Hospital ...	... take care and stay instation <u>of</u> the Public Hospital ...	(T3; L4)
13.	Researcher use ...	Researcher <u>uses</u> ...	(T3; L7)
14.	... nurse's work done using ...	... nurse's work done <u>by</u> using ...	(T3; L9)
15.	... rearing nursing also the skill of chief of room...	rearing nursing <u>and</u> also the skill of chief of room...	(T3; L11)

16.	One of managerial function ...	One of managerial functions ...	(T4; L1)
17.	... that must operated ...	... that must <u>be</u> operated ...	(T4; L1)
18.	... in doing its job is appropriate with ...	... in doing its job <u>which</u> is appropriate with ...	(T4; L2)
19.	... researcher uses instrument like questioner and observation sheet	... researcher uses instruments like questioner and observation sheet	(T4; L7)
20.	... a head room supervision must ready on ...	a head room supervision must <u>be</u> ready on ...	(T5; L3)
21.	...supervision equipped with...	...supervision <u>that</u> equipped with...	(T5; L3)
22.	this study uses a descriptive research approach cross sectional	this study uses a descriptive research <u>with</u> approach cross sectional	(T5; L5)
23.	the researcher used a data collection tool questionnaires and observation sheets	the researcher used a data collection tools that were questionnaires and observation sheets	(T5; L7)
24.	the researcher used a data collection tool questionnaires and observation sheets	the researcher used a data collection tools <u>that were</u> questionnaires and observation sheets	(T5; L7)
25.	... a head room will influence the skill of nurse executor...	... a head room will influences the skill of nurse executor...	(T6; L4)
26.	supervision is one of managerial function that must run by room manager	supervision is one of managerial functions that must run by room manager	(T7; L1)
27.	supervision is one of managerial function that must run by room manager	supervision is one of managerial functions that must <u>be</u> run by room manager	(T7; L1)
28.	... the room manager to be ready in ...	... the room manager <u>has</u> to be ready in ...	(T7; L3)

29.	this study aimed to determine ...	this study <u>was</u> aimed to determine ...	(T7; L4)
30.	... supervision of nurse affect the performance ...	... supervision of nurse <u>affects</u> the performance ...	(T7; L4)
31.	... in the inpatient General Hospital ...	... in the inpatient <u>of</u> General Hospital ...	(T7; L4)
32.	The number of samples in this study were 68 people	The numbers <u>of</u> samples in this study were 68 people	(T7; L6)
33.	... in the inpatient General Hospital ...	... in the inpatient <u>of</u> General Hospital ...	(T7; L8)
34.	... supervision influence the performance of nurses ...	... supervision <u>influences</u> the performance of nurses ...	(T8; L4)
35.	Number of sample in this research is 68 people	Number of samples <u>in</u> this research is 68 people	(T8; L6)
36.	... supervision in inpatient installation RSUD ...	... supervision in inpatient installation <u>of</u> RSUD ...	(T8; L8)
37.	... to improving implementing nursing care documentation ...	... to improving <u>the</u> implementing nursing care documentation ...	(T8; L11)
38.	... to improving implementing nursing care documentation ...	... to improving the implementing <u>of</u> nursing care documentation ...	(T8; L11)
39.	... improve nurses knowledge about ...	... improve <u>the</u> nurses knowledge about ...	(T8; L11)
40.	... about implementing nursing care documentation ...	... about implementing <u>of</u> nursing care documentation ...	(T8; L11)
41.	... the hospital room influence the performance of nurses ...	... the hospital room <u>that</u> influence the performance of nurses ...	(T9; L4)
42.	... the hospital room influence the performance of nurses ...	... the hospital room that <u>influences</u> the performance of nurses ...	(T9; L4)

43.	The supervision can helps management of hospital to increase nurse performance ...	The supervision can help management of hospital to increases nurse performance ...	(T10; L2)
44.	... especially to do her work appropriate the rule of nurse	... especially to do her work <u>that</u> appropriate the rule of nurse	(T10; L2)
45.	... especially to do her work appropriate the rule of nurse	... especially to do her work that appropriate <u>to</u> the rule of nurse	(T10; L2)
46.	... chief of room has to ready to run ...	... chief of room has to <u>be</u> ready to run ...	(T10; L3)
47.	... in doing its job is appropriate with ...	... in doing its job <u>which</u> is appropriate with ...	(T11; L2)
48.	... supervision must ready on ...	... supervision must <u>be</u> ready on ...	(T11; L3)
49.	The sample in this research are 68 people	The samples in this research are 68 people	(T11; L6)

B. Error of Addition

No.	Error	Correction	Number of Position
1.	... this study <u>can</u> uses correlational research design ...	... this study uses correlational research design ...	(T2; L5)
2.	To obtain information from respondents, researcher ₁ used data collection ...	To obtain information from respondents, researcher used data collection ...	(T2; L7)
3.	Suggestion for improving <u>the</u> implementation of nursing care documentation ...	Suggestion for improving implementation of nursing care documentation ...	(T2; L11)

4.	... the researcher <u>are</u> use instruments to collect ...	... the researcher use instruments to collect ...	(T3; L7)
5.	<u>As</u> a supervisor the chairman of room should be ready to run ...	A supervisor the chairman of room should be ready to run ...	(T8; L3)
6.	... nursing care documentation effort needs to <u>be done</u> improve nurses knowledge ...	... nursing care documentation effort needs to improve nurses knowledge ...	(T8; L11)
7.	Supervision that is appropriate will help <u>s</u> the hospital management party ...	Supervision that is appropriate will help the hospital management party ...	(T11; L2)

C. Error of Selection

No.	Error	Correction	Number of Position
1.	... especially in doing <u>his</u> job based on ...	... especially in doing <u>its</u> job based on ...	(T1; L2)
2.	... a head room <u>will</u> influence the skill of nurse executor ...	... a head room <u>that</u> influence the skill of nurse executor ...	(T1; L4)
3.	... in instalation room <u>in</u> RSUD of Semarang ...	... in instalation room <u>of</u> RSUD of Semarang ...	(T1; L4)
4.	... in instalation room in RSUD <u>of</u> Semarang ...	... in instalation room of RSUD <u>in</u> Semarang ...	(T1; L4)
5.	... the perception of nurse executor about supervision's skill of a head room in instalation room in RSUD of Semarang in 2013 <u>are</u> 76.5% in good criteria ...	... the perception of nurse executor about supervision's skill of a head room in instalation room in RSUD of Semarang in 2013 <u>is</u> 76.5% in good criteria ...	(T1; L8)
6.	... there is important correlation between nurse executor perception about	... there is important correlation between nurse executor perception about	(T1; L10)

	supervision skill of head room <u>with</u> the skill of nurse executor ...	supervision skill of head room <u>and</u> the skill of nurse executor ...	
7.	supervision is one of managerial function that must be <u>do</u> by leader of the room	supervision is one of managerial function that must be <u>done</u> by leader of the room	(T2; L1)
8.	The result <u>showed</u> that the perception of nurse about ...	The result <u>shown</u> that the perception of nurse about ...	(T2; L8)
9.	... the perception of nurse about <u>supervise</u> ability ...	... the perception of nurse about <u>supervisory</u> ability ...	(T 2; L8)
10.	... to supervise the performance of leader with the nurse <u>performed</u> using ...	... to supervise the performance of leader with the nurse <u>performance</u> using ...	(T2; L9)
11.	... to supervise the performance of leader with the nurse performed <u>using</u> Rank Spearman ...	... to supervise the performance of leader with the nurse performance <u>used</u> Rank Spearman ...	(T2; L9)
12.	... there was a significant relationship between the perception of nurse about the leader <u>with</u> the ability to supervise the performance ...	... there was a significant relationship between the perception of nurse about the leader <u>and</u> the ability to supervise the performance ...	(T2; L10)
13.	supervision is <u>once</u> of managerial function that must run by chief of room	supervision is <u>one</u> of managerial function that must run by chief of room	(T3; L1)
14.	... the <u>Public</u> Hospital of Semarang ...	... the <u>General</u> Hospital of Semarang ...	(T3; L4)
15.	... this research <u>use</u> the descriptive correlation research design ...	... this research <u>used</u> the descriptive correlation research design ...	(T3; L5)
16.	The result of research <u>show</u> that the executor nurse's perception about the skill of chief of room in care and stay instalation in the general hospial of Semarang in 2013 is (76,5%) in fine	The result of research <u>shown</u> that the executor nurse's perception about the skill of chief of room in care and stay instalation in the general hospial of Semarang in 2013 is (76,5%) in fine	(T3; L8)

	category and executor nurse's work in nurse's document is (64,7%) in find category.	category and executor nurse's work in nurse's document is (64,7%) in find category.	
17.	The result of research show that the executor nurse's perception about the skill of chief of room in care and stay instalation in the general hospial of Semarang in 2013 <u>is</u> (76,5%) in fine category and executor nurse's work in nurse's document <u>is</u> (64,7%) in find category.	The result of research shown that the executor nurse's perception about the skill of chief of room in care and stay instalation in the general hospial of Semarang in 2013 <u>was</u> (76,5%) in fine category and executor nurse's work in nurse's document <u>was</u> (64,7%) in find category.	(T3; L8)
18.	... the conclusion of this research there <u>is</u> special correlation between ...	... the conclusion of this research there <u>was</u> special correlation between ...	(T3; L10)
19.	To get information from respondent, researcher <u>uses</u> instrument ...	To get information from respondent, researcher <u>used</u> instrument ...	(T4; L7)
20.	supervision is one of function managerial that must <u>running</u> by head room	supervision is one of function managerial that must <u>be run</u> by head room	(T5; L1)
21.	Supervision that right will <u>helping</u> hospital management for increase working of executive nurse especially when do his working base on nurse job description	Supervision that right will <u>help</u> hospital management for increase working of executive nurse especially when do his working base on nurse job description	(T5; L2)
22.	Supervision that right will helping hospital management <u>for</u> increase working of executive nurse especially when do his working base on nurse job description	Supervision that right will help hospital management <u>to</u> increase working of executive nurse especially when do his working base on nurse job description	(T5; L2)
23.	Supervision that right will helping hospital management for increase	Supervision that right will help hospital management for increase working of	(T5; L2)

	working of executive nurse especially when do his <u>working base</u> on nurse job description	executive nurse especially when do his <u>work based</u> on nurse job description	
24.	... this study <u>uses</u> a descriptive research ...	... this study <u>used</u> a descriptive research ...	(T5; L5)
25.	the researcher used <u>a</u> data collection tool questionnaires and observation sheets. ...	the researcher used <u>any</u> data collection tool questionnaires and observation sheets. ...	(T5; L7)
26.	the researcher used a data <u>collection</u> tool questionnaires and observation sheets. ...	the researcher used any data <u>collecting</u> tool questionnaires and observation sheets. ...	(T5; L7)
27.	... in instalation room <u>in</u> RSUD of Semarang ...	... in instalation room <u>of</u> RSUD of Semarang ...	(T6; L4)
28.	... in instalation room in RSUD <u>of</u> Semarang ...	... in instalation room of RSUD <u>in</u> Semarang ...	(T6; L4)
29.	... there is important correlation between nurse executor perception about supervision skill of a head room <u>with</u> the skill of nurse executor ...	... there is important correlation between nurse executor perception about supervision skill of a head room <u>and</u> the skill of nurse executor ...	(T6; L10)
30.	... this study <u>uses</u> descriptive correlational design ...	... this study <u>used</u> descriptive correlational design ...	(T7; L5)
31.	The results <u>showed</u> that the perception of nurse about the ability of the room manager supervision in inpatient General Hospital of Semarang in 2013 is equal to ...	The results <u>shown</u> that the perception of nurse about the ability of the room manager supervision in inpatient General Hospital of Semarang in 2013 is equal to ...	(T7; L8)
32.	The results showed that the perception of nurse about the ability of the room	The results shown that the perception of nurse about the ability of the room	(T7; L8)

	manager supervision in inpatient General Hospital of Semarang in 2013 <u>is</u> equal to ...	manager supervision in inpatient General Hospital of Semarang in 2013 <u>was</u> equal to ...	
33.	This study <u>uses</u> a correlation research design ...	This study <u>used</u> a correlation research design ...	(T8; L5)
34.	Number of sample in this research <u>is</u> 68 people	Number of sample in this research <u>was</u> 68 people	(T8; L6)
35.	To get information from respondent researcher <u>using</u> data collection tool ...	To get information from respondent researcher <u>used</u> data collection tool ...	(T8; L7)
36.	The result of research <u>show</u> that ...	The result of research <u>shown</u> that ...	(T8; L8)
37.	Analysis of nurses perception about skill of chairman supervision with nurses performance <u>using</u> Rank Sperman ...	Analysis of nurses perception about skill of chairman supervision with nurses performance <u>used</u> Rank Sperman ...	(T8; L9)
38.	... a correlation between nurses perception about skill of chairmen supervision <u>with</u> nurses performance ...	... a correlation between nurses perception about skill of chairmen supervision <u>and</u> nurses performance ...	(T8; L10)
39.	... General Hospital in Semarang <u>at</u> 2013	... General Hospital in Semarang <u>in</u> 2013	(T9; L4)
40.	The supervision can help management of hospital to increase nurse performance, especially to do <u>her</u> work ...	The supervision can help management of hospital to increase nurse performance, especially to do <u>its</u> work ...	(T10; L2)

D. Error of Ordering

No.	Error	Correction	Number of Position
1.	<u>Analysis the perception</u> of nurse about ...	<u>the perception analysis</u> of nurse about ...	(T2; L9)

2.	supervision is one of <u>function managerial</u> that ...	supervision is one of <u>managerial function</u> that ...	(T5; L1)
3.	this study uses a ... <u>approach cross sectional</u>	this study uses a ... <u>cross sectional approach</u>	(T5; L5)
4.	... nursing care documentation <u>effort</u> <u>needs</u> to be ...	... nursing care documentation <u>needs</u> <u>effort</u> to be ...	(T8; L11)
5.	Method: this study uses a descriptive research <u>approach cross sectional</u>	Method: this study uses a descriptive research <u>cross sectional approach</u>	(T11; L5)